3. (ONCE AMENDED) The lithium battery according to claim 5, wherein the liquid lithium metal is coated using a calendering process.

5. (ONCE AMENDED)) A lithium battery comprising:

a lithium negative electrode prepared by melting lithium metal under an inert gas atmosphere and coating the liquid lithium metal on a metal current collector;

a positive electrode including a binder;

a separator placed between the positive and negative electrodes; and

an electrolyte comprising a lithium salt and organic solvents, contained in the positive and negative electrodes and the separator,

wherein the current collector is nickel, copper or a metal-sprayed nickel or copper, and the metal being sprayed is a lithium-wetting metal,

wherein the lithium-wetting metal is selected from the group consisting of Al, Si, and Sn.

6. (ONCE AMENDED) The lithium battery according to claim 5, wherein the binder is selected from the group consisting of polyvinylidene fluoride, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyvinyl acetate, polyethylene oxide, polypyrrolidone, and polyvinyl alcohol.

8. (ONCE AMENDED) The lithium-sulfur battery according to claim 10, wherein the liquid lithium metal is coated using a doctor blade.

9. (ONCE AMENDED) The lithium-sulfur battery according to claim 10, wherein the liquid lithium metal is coated using a calendering process.

10. (ONCE AMENDED) A lithium-sulfur battery comprising:

a lithium negative electrode prepared by melting lithium metal under an inert gas atmosphere and coating the liquid lithium metal on a metal current collector;

a positive electrode comprising a positive active material, an electrically conductive material and a binder, the positive active material comprising at least one sulfur-based material selected from the group consisting of elemental sulfur and solid Li_2S_n ($n \geq 1$) coated on a current collector;

a separator placed between the positive and negative electrodes; and

an electrolyte comprising a lithium salt and organic solvents, contained in the positive and negative electrodes and the separator,

wherein the current collector is nickel, copper or a metal-sprayed nickel or copper, and the metal being sprayed is lithium-wetting metal.

12. (ONCE AMENDED) The lithium-sulfur battery according to claim 10, wherein the binder is selected from the group consisting of polyvinylidene fluoride, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyvinyl acetate, polyethylene oxide, polypyrrolidone, and, polyvinyl alcohol.

13. (ONCE AMENDED) The lithium battery according to claim 5, wherein the lithium battery retains 90% or greater of a capacity at the fiftieth charging and discharging cycle as compared to the capacity at the first charging and discharging cycle.

14. (ONCE AMENDED) The lithium battery according to claim 5, wherein the lithium battery retains 70% or greater of a capacity at the one hundredth charging and discharging cycle as compared to the capacity at the first charging and discharging cycle.

16. (ONCE AMENDED) The lithium battery according to claim 10, wherein the lithium battery retains 90% or greater of a capacity at the fiftieth charging and discharging cycle as compared to the capacity at the first charging and discharging cycle.

17. (ONCE AMENDED) The lithium battery according to claim 10, wherein the lithium battery retains 70% or greater of a capacity at the one hundredth charging and discharging cycle as compared to the capacity at the first charging and discharging cycle.

19. (ONCE AMENDED) A method of manufacturing a lithium battery, comprising:

coating a liquid lithium metal on a current collector to create a negative electrode;

obtaining a positive electrode that includes a binder;

placing a separator between the positive and negative electrodes to produce an assembly; and